

### *Convention and Compromise: Anticipation Guide*

**Directions:** Before reading pages 199-205 in *The American Republic to 1877* textbook, determine whether you think each of the following statements is true or false. Circle your answer in the “Before Reading” column. As you read the section, reconsider your answers. Complete the “After Reading” column and record the page number where you read the information.

Before Reading	Statement	After Reading	Page	Additional Class Notes
True    False	1. After the Revolutionary War ended, the U.S. went through a depression, a period when economic activity greatly increased and many jobs were created.	<b>False</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>Economic act. slowed and unemployment increased</b> <b>Why?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debt from war</li> <li>• Rice exports dropped</li> <li>• British cut off trade (W. Indies)</li> </ul>
True    False	2. American farmers suffered after the war. They could not sell their goods and had difficulty paying the requests for money that the states levied to meet the war debts. As a result, the state officials seized farmers’ lands to pay their debts and threw many farmers into jail.	<b>True</b>	<b>200</b>	
True    False	3. In 1786 angry farmers, led by Daniel Shays, forced the courts in western MA to close so judges could not confiscate farmers’ lands. In 1787, Shays and his followers attacked a federal arsenal for arms and ammunition. Four rebels were killed by the state militia. This rebellion frightened many Americans.	<b>True</b>	<b>200</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Known as “Shays’s Rebellion”</b></li> <li>• <b>Worried that the government could not control the unrest and prevent violence</b></li> </ul>
True    False	4. Between 1776 and 1786, 11 states -- all except SC and GA -- outlawed or heavily taxed the importation of enslaved people.	<b>True</b>	<b>200</b>	
True    False	5. After the war, many northern states passed laws that gradually ended slavery while the southern states clung to the institution of slavery. The South feared that their economy would not survive without it.	<b>True</b>	<b>201</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>North = Trade &amp; start of industrialization</b></li> <li>• <b>South = Cash crops/Plantation</b></li> <li>• <b>Slaves = “Revolutionary Generation”; after 1812 called “Migration Generation”</b></li> </ul>

True False	6. To deal with the growing problems in America, James Madison and George Washington proposed calling a convention in Philadelphia.	False	201	<b>Madison and Hamilton</b>
True False	7. The Constitutional Convention was held in 1787 in Philadelphia. Many of the 55 delegates were educated, wealthy white men including Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Edmund Randolph, and James Madison.	True	202	<b>Native Americans, African Americans, and women not included</b>

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Before Reading	Statement	After Reading	Page	Additional Class Notes
True False	8. The proposed VA Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported a strong national government</li> <li>Two-house legislature who would choose a chief executive</li> <li>People elect lower house; the lower house would elect the higher house</li> <li>The number of representatives would be proportional to the population of each state</li> <li>Developed by James Madison</li> </ul>	True	202-203	<b><u>B</u>icameral</b>
True False	9. The proposed NJ Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported strong states</li> <li>One-house legislature – one vote per state</li> <li>Congress set taxes and trade</li> <li>Congress would elect a weak executive branch with multiple people</li> <li>Developed by William Paterson</li> </ul>	True	203	<b><u>U</u>nicameral</b>
True False	10. The states had to compromise – to have an agreement between two or more sides in which each side gives up some of what it wants.	True	204	
True False	11. The Great Compromise included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two-house legislature</li> <li>Upper House (Senate) – each state would have two members</li> <li>Lower House (House of Representatives) – based on the population of the state</li> </ul>	True	204	
True False	12. The Three-Fifths Compromise was an agreement to count each enslaved person as three-fifths of a free person for both taxation and representation.	True	204	
True False	13. The South wanted to ban the slave trade, but the North did not. Thus, both sides agreed that Congress could not interfere with the slave trade until 1860. Starting in 1860 Congress could limit the slave trade if it chose to.	False	205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>North wanted the ban, not the South</b></li> <li><b>1808, not 1860</b></li> </ul>

True    False	14. On September 17, 1787 the delegates met in Philadelphia to sign the draft of the Constitution. Three delegates refused to sign. Two of the delegates refused to sign because it did not contain a bill of rights.	<b>True</b>	<b>205</b>	
True    False	15. The Confederation Congress sent the approved draft of the Constitution to the states for consideration. All thirteen states had to agree for the new government to begin.	<b>False</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>Needed only nine of the thirteen states</b>